

29. Foulweather Bluff

Nature Conservancy Preserve

Date(s) of Establishment: 1966

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

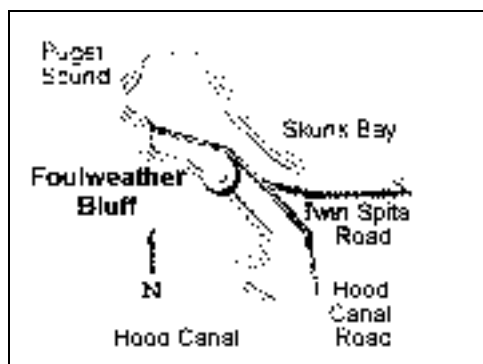
Managing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

County: Kitsap

Location/Vicinity: Near Hansville at northern tip of Kitsap peninsula (**Map 32**).

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: Privately owned uplands and tidelands.

Map 32. Location of Foulweather Bluff Nature Conservancy Preserve.



Source: The Nature Conservancy of Washington

Adjacent or Overlapping Protected Areas: None

Current Size and Components

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	0	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	101.47	3700 ft.

Goals/Purpose/Objectives: The Nature Conservancy is a private non-profit organization dedicated to preserving plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Just as with Natural Area Preserves established through the DNR's Natural Heritage Program (a program the Conservancy helped

start in 1977 and DNR now administers) (TNC 1997a), Nature Conservancy Preserves are established to protect high quality examples of typical or unique natural features in Washington State, with primary emphasis given to rare plant or animal communities. Nature Conservancy Preserves are dedicated to scientific study, education and the observation of nature (Gordon 1993).

The site is open to the public, which serves a TNC programmatic goal. The management focuses are on the brackish marsh and upland forest, with primary emphasis on the marsh area (Krause, personal communication 1997).

Primary Legal Authority

The legal rights of a private property owner (including tideland ownership).

Natural and Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

This preserve consists of a lowland forest of alder, Douglas-fir and western red cedar trees; a brackish marsh enclosed by a berm; beach; and tidelands, providing extensive habitat for birds. Some of these are: great blue herons, eagles, osprey, loons, grebes, and scoters (Gordon 1993). Geoducks inhabit the marine area (Krause, personal communication 1997).

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

Restrictions at Foulweather Bluff preserve include the following (TNC 1990):

- Collecting plants or animals, including sea life, is prohibited.
- No clam digging is allowed
- Remain on marked trails (uplands)
- No pets permitted (except seeing-eye dogs)
- No smoking, fires, firearms or camping
- No vehicles, bicycles or horses on trails or beach

There is a "no fishing" restriction at all Washington Nature Conservancy preserves, which is described by a former preserves manager as pertaining to those visitors that might attempt to fish while on Preserve property (Johns, personal communication 1996). The "no collecting" restriction is applicable to the intertidal zone as well as the uplands. At Foulweather Bluff preserve, shellfish harvesting is prohibited for the general public, with exceptions for Treaty Tribes members, who do use the area (Johns, personal communication 1997).

Foulweather Bluff is open to the public year-round during daylight hours (Gordon 1993).

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

Because they are private preserves, the public is not involved in planning for The Nature Conservancy Preserves in Washington. Management does consult with academics, biologists, the Foulweather Bluff Preserve Committee and staff from the Washington Natural Heritage Program (Kramme, personal communication 1997).

There is a management plan for the site, which has become outdated²⁰. Staff have periodically made some updates to this plan, but ultimately, TNC policies are the main source of guidance for management actions (Krause, personal communication 1997).

Planning for the site focuses on protection of wetland areas, although the upland forest community is a strong secondary emphasis (Krause, personal communication 1997).

Supervision/Enforcement

The site is visited regularly by a dedicated group of volunteer stewards, who are present mostly on weekends (Kramme, personal communication 1996; Krause, personal communication 1997). A TNC steward, who oversees all sites in Washington that do not have on-site stewards, visits the site 3-4 times a year (Kramme, personal communication 1997; Krause, personal communication 1997). Signs are posted to advise and educate visitors about the Preserve and its restrictions, and the volunteer and staff stewards do surveillance and compliance work, which entails informing visitors about the purposes and objectives of TNC policies. While some harvesting of geoducks has occurred infrequently during periods of extreme low tide, staff and volunteers are often able to successfully encourage a return of these catches. The harvest that occurs is considered by management as a low-level problem (Krause, personal communication 1997).

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

Limited information was available for this site. In the 1970s, a graduate student wrote a Master's thesis on the area, which included some information on the species present. More recently, staff have had discussions about engaging a graduate student to do additional flora and fauna work in the marsh (Krause, personal communication 1997).

For More Information:

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Home page: <http://www.tnc-washington.org/>

²⁰ Site-specific management plans for San Juan Islands Nature Conservancy preserves could not be obtained for this study.

30. Goose Island

Nature Conservancy Preserve

Date(s) of Establishment: August, 1975

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

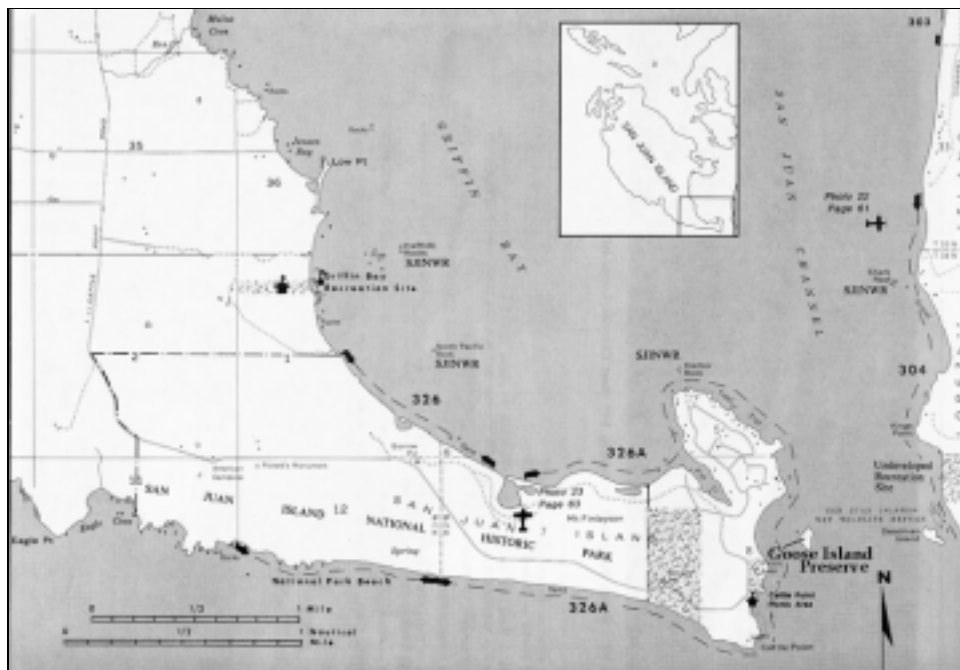
Managing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

County: San Juan

Location/Vicinity: Goose Island, in the San Juan Archipelago, in Cattle Pass just off Cattle Point on San Juan Island. See **Map 33** and **Figure 15**.

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: The preserve is predominantly upland-based. In 1987, the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) removed the island's tidelands from leasable status (Unland, personal communication 1997).

Map 33. Location of Goose Island Nature Conservancy Preserve.



Source: (DNR 1985)

Figure 15. Goose Island as Seen from Cattle Point on San Juan Island.



Photo: Murray, 1997

Adjacent or Overlapping Protected Areas: San Juan County and Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve.

Current Size and Components

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	0	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	2.72	unknown

Goals/Purpose/Objectives: The Nature Conservancy is a private non-profit organization dedicated to preserving plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Just as with Natural Area Preserves established through the DNR's Natural Heritage Program (a program the Conservancy helped start in 1977 and DNR now administers) (TNC 1997a), Nature Conservancy Preserves are established to protect high quality examples of typical or unique natural features in Washington State, with primary emphasis given to rare plant or animal communities. Nature Conservancy Preserves are dedicated to scientific study, education and the observation of nature (Gordon 1993).

Management goals specific to the San Juan Island Nature Conservancy Preserves are: 1) to preserve, protect, and maintain natural communities, native plants, and wildlife with emphasis on threatened and endangered species; 2) to encourage scientific research on preserves; and 3) to promote environmental education (Johns 1993).

Primary Legal Authority:

The legal rights of a private property owner.

Leasable status of adjacent tidelands: Aquatic Lands Act (RCW 79.90 - 79.96);

Aquatic Land Management WAC Chapter 332-30.

Natural and Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

Goose Island contains a small but excellent example of dry-site open vegetation grassland that is unique to the San Juan Islands (Gordon 1993). Exotic grasses are a problem on the island (Pritchard, personal communication 1997).

Black oystercatchers and a colony of glaucous-winged gulls nest on the island (Speich and Wahl 1989). Other marine birds that use the island to feed and rest include tufted puffin, northern phalarope, pigeon guillemot, marbled murrelet, black turnstones and harlequin duck (Gordon 1993).

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

Except for approved research or educational visits, no public access is allowed on Goose Island. At all Washington Nature Conservancy Preserves, collecting plants or animals or their remains are not allowed (Gordon 1993; TNC, unpublished 1997b). There is also a prohibition on fishing at Nature Conservancy preserves which is described by a former preserves manager as pertaining to those visitors that might attempt to fish while on Preserve property (Johns, personal communication 1996). The intent of the “no collecting” restriction in place for all Washington Nature Conservancy Preserves is that it is generally applicable to the intertidal zone as well as the uplands (Johns, personal communication 1997). Tidelands adjacent to Goose Island (which constitute a narrow zone at this site) were withdrawn from leasable status by DNR in 1987 (Unland, personal communication 1997).

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

There is a management plan for the San Juan Islands Preserves, and a separate plan for Goose Island, entitled *Management Plan and Baseline Study for Goose and Deadman Island Preserves*²¹. The San Juan Islands Preserves plan includes such elements as (Johns, personal communication 1997):

²¹ Site-specific management plans for San Juan Islands Nature Conservancy preserves could not be obtained for this study.

- Legal and physical description; maps and photographs
- Acquisition information
- Leases or cooperative arrangements
- Elements of communities; species lists
- Visitor status
- Summary of research conducted
- Management objectives, which include ecological and management actions, research policies and parameters, restrictions policies, volunteer policies, visitor use plans, ecological use plans, and weed management plans
- Socio-political concerns
- Action plan

Because they are private preserves, the public is not involved in planning for The Nature Conservancy Preserves in Washington. Management does consult with academics, biologists, and staff from the Natural Heritage Program (Kramme, personal communication 1997).

Supervision/Enforcement

Although there is no on-site manager at Goose Island, researchers from the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories are frequently conducting studies in the area or at the island, and as such provide supervision. Additionally, some local residents (along shores of Cattle Pass) voluntarily watch the island (Johns, personal communication 1997). There is also a nonresident preserves manager assigned to all Nature Conservancy preserves in the San Juan Islands (Kramme, personal communication 1996).

At all TNC marine protected area sites in the San Juan Islands, there is increasing recreational use of the waters, such as by sea kayakers, and some trespassing, which may result in disturbance to seabird colonies and marine mammals (Johns, personal communication 1997).

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

The Nature Conservancy works with the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories (FHL) to manage Goose Island solely for research and educational purposes (Gordon 1993). A lease agreement with the University allows FHL representatives to conduct research activities at the island, and FHL staff and students have conducted a great deal of marine research in the area, including kelp productivity and geology research. Additional information on the research is available from FHL.

TNC works with various government organizations in cooperative and partnership roles at all of its San Juan Islands Preserves. Staff support the Marine Mammal Stranding Network and the Islands Oil Spill Association by participating in training, drills, and response to incidents involving TNC lands or adjacent waters. They also volunteer to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to record natural and human activities at nearby National Wildlife Refuge sites in the San Juan Islands; monitor compliance with regulations at the University of Washington's Marine Research Reserves; and monitor bald eagle nesting for WDFW. They also help Whale Museum researchers by reporting on marine mammal activity (Johns 1993).

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31. Deadman Island

Nature Conservancy Preserve

Date(s) of Establishment: November, 1975

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

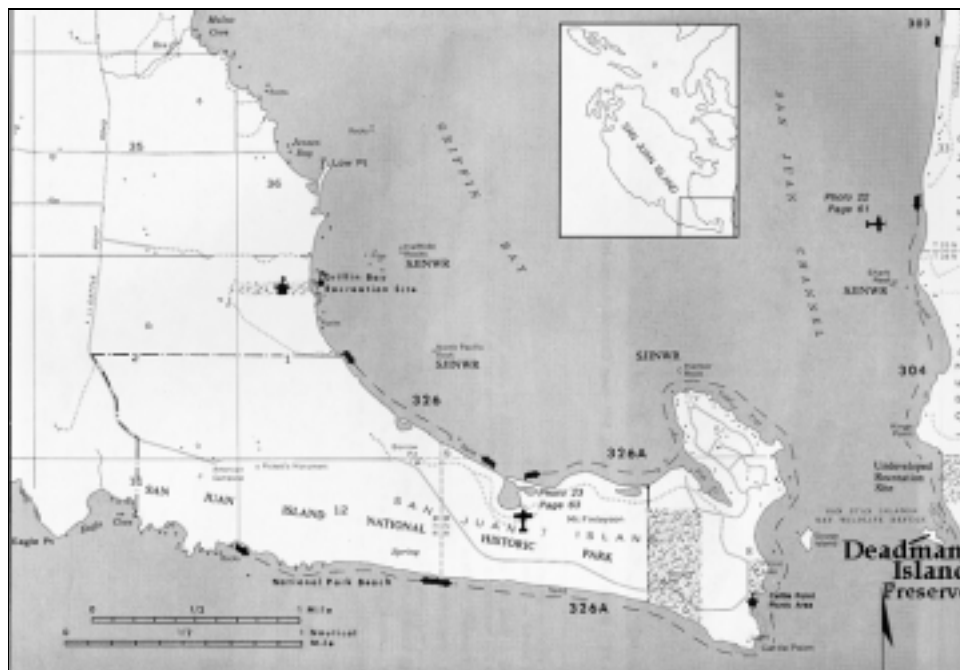
Managing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

County: San Juan

Location/Vicinity: Deadman Island, in the San Juan Archipelago, in Cattle Pass just off Cattle Point on San Juan Island. See **Map 34**.

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: The preserve is predominantly upland-based. DNR records indicate that the adjacent tidelands and bedlands have never been leased (Unland, personal communication 1997). The narrow intertidal area is managed by Conservancy stewards as if it is part of the Preserve and subject to Preserve restrictions.

Map 34. Location of Deadman Island Nature Conservancy Preserve.



Source: (DNR 1985)

Adjacent or Overlapping Protected Areas: San Juan County and Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve.

Current Size and Components

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	0	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	1.98	unknown

Goals/Purpose/Objectives: The Nature Conservancy is a private non-profit organization dedicated to preserving plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Just as with Natural Area Preserves established through the DNR's Natural Heritage Program (a program the Conservancy helped start in 1977 and DNR now administers) (TNC 1997a), Nature Conservancy Preserves are established to protect high quality examples of typical or unique natural features in Washington State, with primary emphasis given to rare plant or animal communities. Nature Conservancy Preserves are dedicated to scientific study, education and the observation of nature (Gordon 1993).

Management goals specific to the San Juan Island Nature Conservancy Preserves are: 1) to preserve, protect, and maintain natural communities, native plants, and wildlife with emphasis on threatened and endangered species; 2) to encourage scientific research on preserves; and 3) to promote environmental education (Johns 1993).

Primary Legal Authority:

The legal rights of a private property owner.

Natural and Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

Deadman Island Preserve is an exposed submarine fan deposit (Gordon 1993). The island's rocky intertidal habitat is home to a diverse collection of marine invertebrates. Marine birds and mammals also use Deadman Island as an undisturbed place to rest. Black oystercatchers and a glaucous-winged gulls have been observed nesting on the island (Speich and Wahl 1989).

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

Except for approved research or educational visits, no public access is allowed on Deadman Island. At all Washington Nature Conservancy Preserves, collecting plants or animals or their remains are not allowed (Gordon 1993; TNC, unpublished 1997b); there is also a prohibition on fishing at Nature Conservancy preserves which is described by a former preserves manager as pertaining to those visitors that might attempt to fish while on Preserve property (Johns, personal communication 1996). The intent of the "no collecting" restriction in place for all Washington Nature Conservancy Preserves is that it is generally applicable to intertidal area (a narrow zone at this site) as well as uplands (Johns, personal communication 1997).

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

There is a management plan for the San Juan Islands preserves, and a separate plan for Deadman Island, entitled *Management Plan and Baseline Study for Goose and Deadman Island Preserves*²². The San Juan Islands preserves plan includes such elements as (Johns, personal communication 1997):

- Legal and physical description; maps and photographs
- Acquisition information
- Leases or cooperative arrangements
- Elements of communities; species lists
- Visitor status
- Summary of research conducted
- Management objectives, which include ecological and management actions, research policies and parameters, restrictions policies, volunteer policies, visitor use plans, ecological use plans, and weed management plans
- Socio-political concerns
- Action plan

Because they are private preserves, the public is not involved in planning for The Nature Conservancy Preserves in Washington. Management does consult with academics, biologists, and staff from the Natural Heritage Program (Kramme, personal communication 1997).

Supervision/Enforcement

Although there is no on-site manager at Deadman Island, researchers from the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories are frequently conducting studies in the area or at the island, and as such provide supervision. Additionally, some local residents (along shores of Cattle Pass) voluntarily watch the island (Johns, personal communication 1997). There is also a nonresident preserves manager assigned to all Nature Conservancy preserves in the San Juan Islands (Kramme, personal communication 1996).

At all TNC marine protected area sites in the San Juan Islands, there is increasing recreational use of the waters, such as by sea kayakers, and some trespassing, which may result in disturbance to seabird colonies and marine mammals (Johns, personal communication 1997).

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

The Nature Conservancy works with the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Laboratories (FHL) to manage Deadman Island solely for research and educational purposes (Gordon 1993). A lease agreement with the University allows FHL representatives to conduct research activities at the island, and FHL staff and students have conducted a great deal of marine research in the

²² Site-specific management plans for San Juan Islands Nature Conservancy preserves could not be obtained for this study.

area, including kelp productivity and geology research. Additional information on the research is available from FHL.

TNC works with various government organizations in cooperative and partnership roles at all of its San Juan Islands Preserves. Staff support the Marine Mammal Stranding Network and the Islands Oil Spill Association by participating in training, drills, and response to incidents involving TNC lands or adjacent waters. They also volunteer to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to record natural and human activities at nearby National Wildlife Refuge sites in the San Juan Islands; monitor compliance with regulations at the University of Washington's Marine Research Reserves; and monitor bald eagle nesting for WDFW. They also help Whale Museum researchers by reporting on marine mammal activity (Johns 1993).

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32. Sentinel Island

Nature Conservancy Preserve

Date(s) of Establishment: December, 1979

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

Managing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

County: San Juan

Location/Vicinity: Sentinel Island, in the San Juan Archipelago, San Juan County. Located south of Spieden Island (**Map 35**).

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: The preserve is predominantly upland-based. In 1980, the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) removed the island's tidelands from leasable status (Unland, personal communication 1997).

Adjacent or Overlapping Protected Areas: San Juan & Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve.

Current Size and Components

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	0	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	15	unknown

Goals/Purpose/Objectives: The Nature Conservancy is a private non-profit organization dedicated to preserving plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Just as with Natural Area Preserves established through the DNR's Natural Heritage Program (a program the Conservancy helped start in 1977 and DNR now administers) (TNC 1997a), Nature Conservancy Preserves are established to protect high quality examples of typical or unique natural features in Washington State, with primary emphasis given to rare plant or animal communities. Nature Conservancy Preserves are dedicated to scientific study, education and the observation of nature (Gordon 1993).

Management goals specific to the San Juan Island Nature Conservancy Preserves are: 1) to preserve, protect, and maintain natural communities, native plants, and wildlife with emphasis on threatened and endangered species; 2) to encourage scientific research on preserves; and 3) to promote environmental education (Johns 1993).

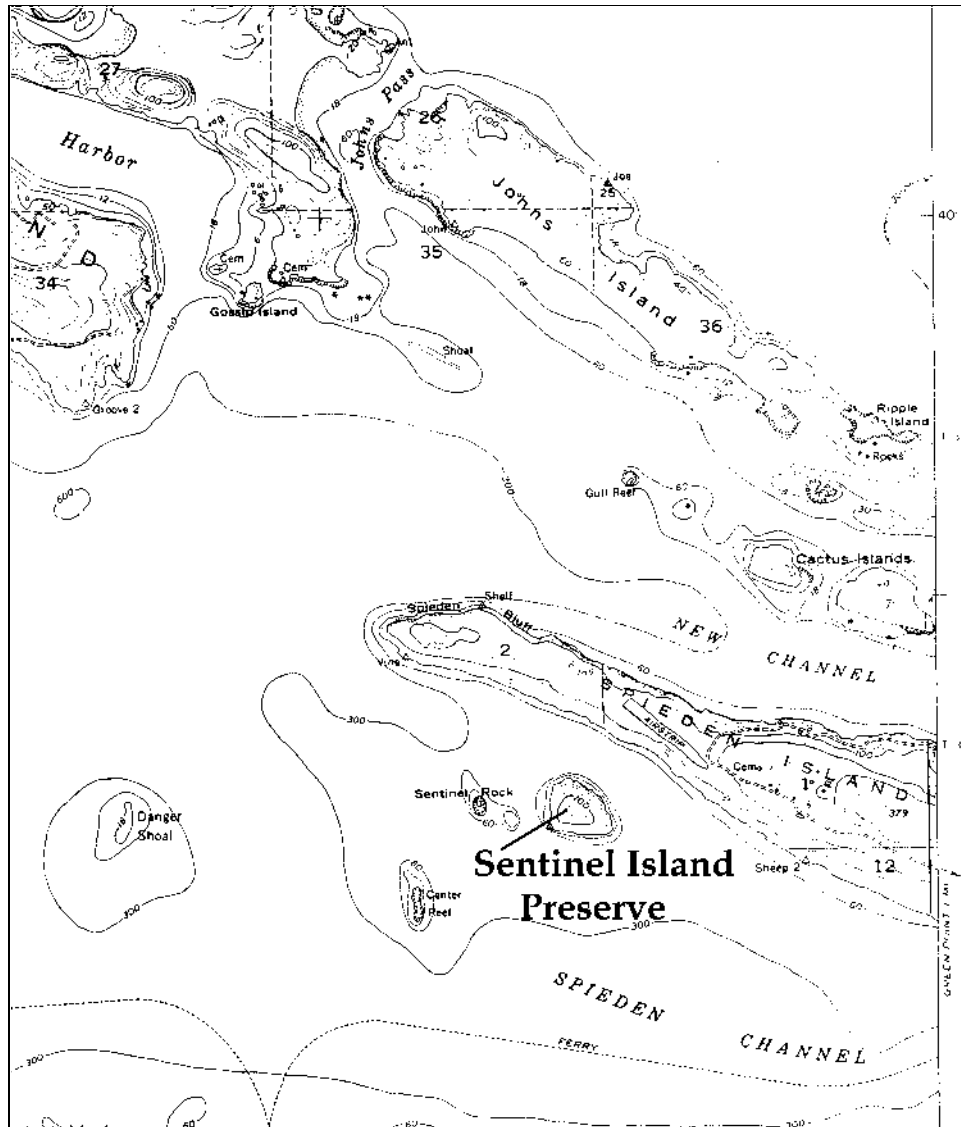
Primary Legal Authority:

The legal rights of a private property owner.

Leasable status of adjacent tidelands: Aquatic Lands Act (RCW 79.90 - 79.96);

Aquatic Land Management WAC Chapter 332-30.

Map 35. Location of Sentinel Island Nature Conservancy Preserve.



Map Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Stuart Island, Washington Quad

Natural and Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

The last island in the San Juan Islands to be homesteaded, Sentinel Island was never logged or extensively grazed. The uplands are covered by a forest of Douglas-fir, grand fir, western hemlock, Pacific madrone, Oregon white oak, and Douglas maple, except for the south side of the island, where flowers predominate (Gordon 1993). Nesting black oystercatchers and pigeon guillemots have been observed at the island (Speich and Wahl 1989).

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

Sentinel Island is closed to public access. At all Washington Nature Conservancy Preserves, collecting plants or animals or their remains are not allowed (Gordon 1993; TNC, unpublished 1997b); there is also a prohibition on fishing at Nature Conservancy preserves which is described by a former preserves manager as pertaining to those visitors that might attempt to fish while on Preserve property (Johns, personal communication 1996). The intent of the “no collecting” restriction is that it is generally applicable to the intertidal zone as well as the uplands (Johns, personal communication 1997).

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

There is a management plan for the San Juan Islands Preserves²³, which includes such elements as (Johns, personal communication 1997):

- Legal and physical description; maps and photographs
- Acquisition information
- Leases or cooperative arrangements
- Elements of communities; species lists
- Visitor status
- Summary of research conducted
- Management objectives, which include ecological and management actions, research policies and parameters, restrictions policies, volunteer policies, visitor use plans, ecological use plans, and weed management plans
- Socio-political concerns
- Action plan

Because they are private preserves, the public is not involved in planning for The Nature Conservancy Preserves in Washington. Management does consult with academics, biologists, and staff from the Natural Heritage Program (Kramme, personal communication 1997).

²³ Site-specific management plans for San Juan Islands Nature Conservancy preserves could not be obtained for this study.

Supervision/Enforcement

Nature Conservancy stewards working at the Yellow Island Preserve are also responsible for managing the Sentinel Island Preserve. Additionally, neighbors from adjacent islands periodically supervise Sentinel Island voluntarily. At all TNC marine protected area sites in the San Juan Islands, there is increasing recreational use of the waters, such as by sea kayakers, and some trespassing, which may result in disturbance to seabird colonies and marine mammals (Johns, personal communication 1997).

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

Limited site-specific information available. Monitoring of the grasslands is the primary research activity here, and is conducted by staff (Johns, personal communication 1997).

TNC works with various government organizations in cooperative and partnership roles at all of its San Juan Islands Preserves. Staff support the Marine Mammal Stranding Network and the Islands Oil Spill Association by participating in training, drills, and response to incidents involving TNC lands or adjacent waters. They also volunteer to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to record natural and human activities at nearby National Wildlife Refuge sites in the San Juan Islands; monitor compliance with regulations at the University of Washington's Marine Research Reserves; and monitor bald eagle nesting for WDFW. They also help Whale Museum researchers by reporting on marine mammal activity (Johns 1993).

For More Information:

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33. Waldron Island

Nature Conservancy Preserve

Date(s) of Establishment: 1968

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

Managing Agency/Organization(s): The Nature Conservancy of Washington

County: San Juan

Location/Vicinity: On Waldron Island, between Sandy Point and Point Disney along Cowlitz Bay. Waldron Island is in San Juan County, north of Orcas Island, in the San Juan Archipelago (Map 36).

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: Tidelands are included in the Preserve (Gordon 1993); in addition, a Washington Department of Natural Resources' activity register notes that tidelands were reserved from conflicting uses in 1980 (Unland, personal communication 1997).

Adjacent or Overlapping Marine Protected Areas: San Juan & Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve.

Current Size and Components

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length (if known)
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	0	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	271.78	4000 feet

Goals/Purpose/Objectives: The Nature Conservancy is a private non-profit organization dedicated to preserving plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Just as with Natural Area Preserves established through the DNR's Natural Heritage Program (a program the Conservancy helped start in 1977 and DNR now administers) (TNC 1997a), Nature Conservancy Preserves are established to protect high quality examples of typical or unique natural features in Washington State, with primary emphasis given to rare plant or animal communities. Nature Conservancy Preserves are dedicated to scientific study, education and the observation of nature (Gordon 1993).

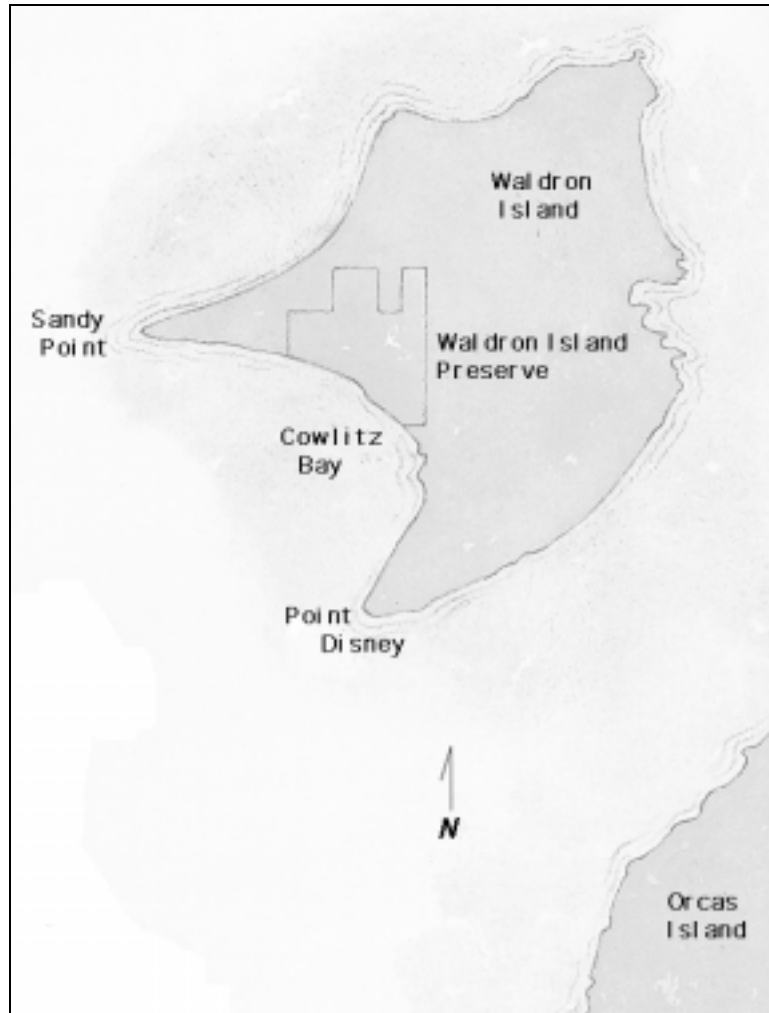
Management goals specific to the San Juan Island Nature Conservancy Preserves are: 1) to preserve, protect, and maintain natural communities, native plants, and wildlife with emphasis on threatened and endangered species; 2) to encourage scientific research on preserves; and 3) to promote environmental education (Johns 1993).

Primary Legal Authority:

The legal rights of a private property owner.

Leasable status of adjacent tidelands: Aquatic Lands Act (RCW 79.90 - 79.96) ;
Aquatic Land Management WAC Chapter 332-30.

Map 36. Location of Waldron Island Nature Conservancy Preserve.



Source: The Nature Conservancy of Washington; (Gordon 1993)

Natural and/or Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

This Preserve has intertidal, beach, freshwater marsh, meadow and forest habitats. Migratory birds, muskrats, and river otters utilize the marsh, where cattail, mare's tail, marsh grasses, rose bushes and Douglas spirea grow. The sandy, driftwood-strewn beach is visited by sandpipers, dunlin, plovers, and gulls; Arctic loons feed offshore; and bald eagles and hawks fly overhead. Cockles, sandworms and crabs are found in the adjacent marine waters, (Gordon 1993) and there are eelgrass beds offshore (Scruton, personal communication 1997a).

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

At all Washington Nature Conservancy Preserves, the following restrictions are in effect (Gordon 1993; TNC, unpublished 1997b):

- No hunting or trapping
- No collecting plants or animals or their remains
- No camping
- No campfires
- No smoking
- No horses
- No bicycles or other off-road vehicles
- No pets (except seeing-eye dogs)

There is also a prohibition on fishing at Nature Conservancy preserves which is described by a former preserves manager as pertaining to those visitors that might attempt to fish while on Preserve property (Johns, personal communication 1996). Tidelands are closed to the taking of any life forms or materials (Gordon 1993); however, traditional use of the tidelands, such as clamming is generally allowed. This TNC management decision is based on applying a balanced approach that considers traditional practices in the intertidal area and protection needs of upland island features (Johns, personal communication 1997).

The Waldron Island Preserve is open to the public from dawn until dusk. Access is by private boat only, and visitors are directed to stay on trails (Gordon 1993).

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

There is a management plan for the San Juan Islands Preserves, and a separate plan for Waldron Island²⁴. The San Juan Islands Preserves plan includes such elements as (Johns, personal communication 1997):

- Legal and physical description; maps and photographs
- Acquisition information

²⁴ Site-specific management plans for San Juan Islands Nature Conservancy preserves could not be obtained for this study.

- Leases or cooperative arrangements
- Elements of communities; species lists
- Visitor status
- Summary of research conducted
- Management objectives, which include ecological and management actions, research policies and parameters, restrictions policies, volunteer policies, visitor use plans, ecological use plans, and weed management plans
- Socio-political concerns
- Action plan

The plan for the Waldron Island Preserve does not discuss management of the marine resources (Scruton, personal communication 1997b).

Because they are private preserves, the public is not involved in planning for The Nature Conservancy Preserves in Washington. Management does consult with academics, biologists, and staff from the Natural Heritage Program (Kramme, personal communication 1997).

Supervision/Enforcement

There is a nonresident preserves manager for all of the Conservancy reserves in the San Juan Islands (Kramme, personal communication 1996), and a year-round caretaker lives on site at Cowlitz Bay. Signs are posted to advise and educate visitors about the preserve.

At all TNC marine protected area sites in the San Juan Islands, there is increasing recreational use of the waters, such as by sea kayakers, and some trespassing, which may result in disturbance to seabird colonies and/or marine mammals (Johns, personal communication 1997).

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

Limited information available for this site. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is the lead for research and monitoring of threatened species in the area (Johns, personal communication 1997).

TNC works with various government organizations in cooperative and partnership roles at all of its San Juan Islands Preserves. Staff support the Marine Mammal Stranding Network and the Islands Oil Spill Association by participating in training, drills, and response to incidents involving TNC lands or adjacent waters. They also volunteer to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to record natural and human activities at nearby National Wildlife Refuge sites in the San Juan Islands; monitor compliance with regulations at the University of Washington's Marine Research Reserves; and monitor bald eagle nesting for WDFW. They also help Whale Museum researchers by reporting on marine mammal activity (Johns 1993).

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34. Lummi Island

Natural Area Preserve

Date of Establishment: Between 1991 and 1993

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Managing Agency/Organization(s): Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

County: Whatcom

Location/Vicinity: Central Lummi Island, bordering the western shoreline (**Map 37**).

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: A narrow intertidal area below steep cliffs is included within the preserve, and has been described as approximately 400 feet in length (Rodrick, personal communication 1997). Additional information on the intertidal boundary could not be obtained. The remaining tidelands adjacent to the NAP are public tidelands.

Adjacent or Overlapping Marine Protected Areas: None.

Current Size and Components

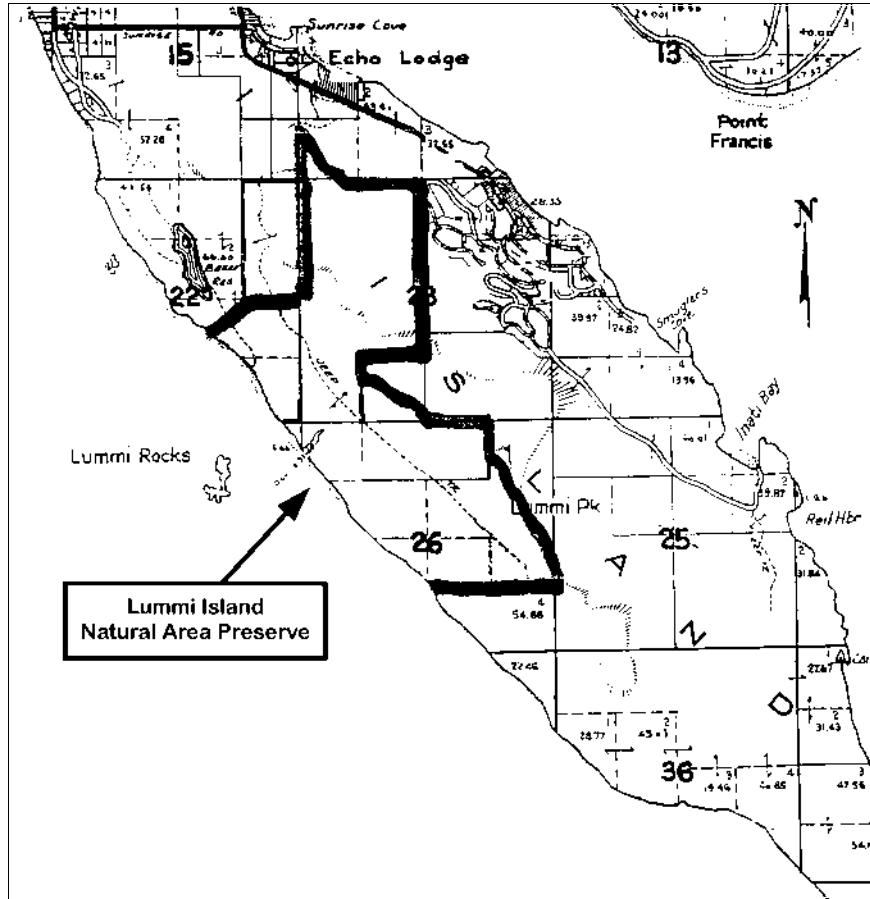
SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length (if known)
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	unknown	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	708.45	approx. 1.5miles

Goals/Purpose/Objectives: The purposes of Natural Area Preserves are (DNR 1995):

- 1) to protect examples of undisturbed terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, rare plant and animal species, and unique geologic features;
- 2) to serve as gene reserves;
- 3) to serve as baselines against which the influences of human activities in similar, disturbed ecosystems may be compared; and
- 4) to provide outdoor laboratories for scientific research and education.

At the Lummi Island NAP, primary emphasis is on the protection of five priority habitat types and five priority species (to be described) found on site (Rodrick and Leschner 1991).

Map 37. Location of Lummi Island Natural Area Preserve



Map Source: (Rodrick and Leschner 1991)

Primary Legal Authority

RCW 79.70.010 — Establishment of Natural Area Preserves authorized.

WAC 332-60-140 — Allowance for Natural Area Preserve establishment by cooperative agreement between government landholder and DNR.

RCW 77.04 — Washington's Wildlife Code: directs WDFW to establish wildlife policies to preserve, protect, and perpetuate fish and wildlife.

Natural and/or Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

The site features the following five priority habitat types, as identified by WDFW's Priority Habitats and Species Program (Rodrick and Leschner 1991):

- Mature forest
- Marine shoreline - rock and gravel beach
- Cliffs
- Caves
- Snag-rich area

According to a 1991 NAP recommendation report for the site, the interspersions of these habitats results in tremendous species richness (Rodrick and Leschner 1991). The habitat diversity, large size, and quality of the site provide viable habitat for at least five priority species (Rodrick and Leschner 1991):

- Peregrine falcon
- Bald eagle
- Marbled murrelet
- Band-tailed pigeon
- Pileated woodpecker

The site has been noted as containing the best peregrine falcon habitat in Puget Sound (Rodrick and Leschner 1991).

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

As a NAP, public access is intended to be restricted. The site's "no access" rule, however, is not strictly enforced (Rodrick, personal communication 1997). Some low impact activities, such as hiking, do occur on site. The shoreline area, at the base of steep cliffs, is remote and not subjected to regular public access.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

Before WDFW moved to establish a NAP at Lummi Island, the area had already been ranked as one of the top priority acquisition projects by the state's Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC). In 1991, a recommendation report was written by the Washington Department of Wildlife (WDW) for the proposed NAP, and provided information on the site's important features, including the previously mentioned priority habitats and species (Rodrick and Leschner 1991). An emphasis on encompassing and providing protective buffer areas for two active and two alternate peregrine falcon nest sites guided the design of this 708 acre NAP. The Whatcom County Land Trust and the Pilchuck chapter of the Audubon Society were active in publicizing and promoting the proposed NAP (Rodrick and Leschner 1991).

Designation of the site as a NAP occurred some time between 1991 and 1993. Records of this information, and in general any information about this particular NAP, are presumed either inaccessible or non-existent. No management plan has been written for the site, and there are currently no management planning actions underway. With little management attention focused on the site since designation, the NAP functions primarily as a set aside area.

Supervision/Enforcement

WDFW staff conduct a supervisory visit to the site approximately 3 to 4 times per year (Rodrick, personal communication 1997). Some signs are posted on site.

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

Additional programs to support research and education have not yet been developed for this NAP (Rodrick personal communication 1997). The 1991 NAP recommendation report mentions the possibility of developing opportunities for public education based on bald eagle and peregrine falcon viewing. The idea, which has not been implemented, involves the setup of spotting scopes and interpretive trips to Lummi Rocks, a popular destination point for boaters and kayakers that is located directly offshore from the NAP's shoreline (Rodrick and Leschner 1991).

For More Information:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, Washington 98501-1091
Telephone: (360) 902-2200

35. Kimball Preserve, Decatur Island

The San Juan Preservation Trust²⁵

Date of Establishment: December, 1985

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): The San Juan Preservation Trust

Managing Agency/Organization(s): The San Juan Preservation Trust

County: San Juan

Location/Vicinity: South West Decatur Island, between Lopez Sound and Lopez Pass, directly north of the Sperry Peninsula (**Map 38**).

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: The preserve is primarily upland based with 8700 waterfront feet. A legal description of the parcels owned by The San Juan Preservation Trust indicates the inclusion of all second class tidelands adjacent to Preserve portions of Lot 6, Section 28 and all of Lot 2, Section 33 in Township 35 North, Range 1 West W.M.

Adjacent or Overlapping Marine Protected Areas: San Juan County/Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve.

Current Size and Components:

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length (if known)
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	0	yes	unknown	yes	64	unknown	8400 feet

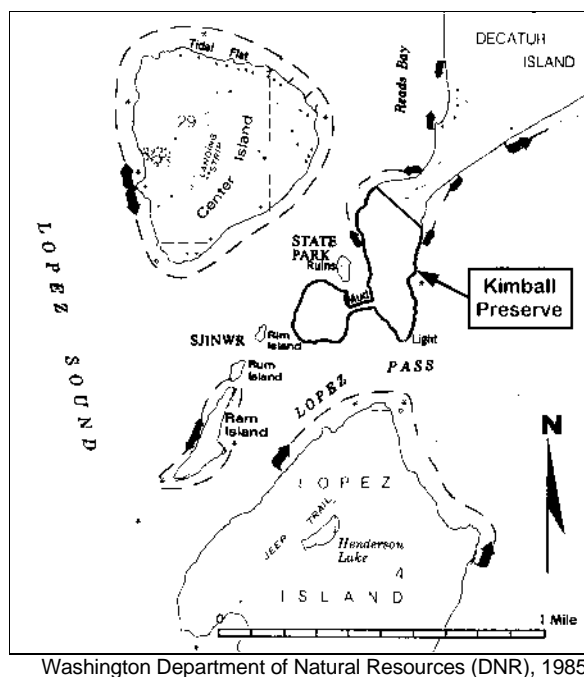
Goals/Purpose/Objectives: Established in 1979, The San Juan Preservation Trust is a private non-profit land trust dedicated to preserving the biologic, scenic, and historic heritage of the San Juan Islands. Lands held in fee and designated as "preserves" by the Trust are managed to protect the habitat of native floral and faunal communities.

Primary Legal Authority:

The legal rights of a Private Property owner.

²⁵ The information and draft text for this site profile was generously provided on October, 30 1997 by Ruth Johns, Preservation Lands Manager for The San Juan Preservation Trust.

Map 38. Location of The San Juan Preservation Trust's Kimball Preserve on Decatur Island.



Natural and Cultural Resource Values/Highlights:

At this site, protection of the diverse marine shoreline, grass headlands, and forest community are priorities. The tombolo land-form, uncommon within the San Juan archipelago, has significance as a geologic shoreform.

An area of Garry oak/grassland savannah on the site's western section is of interest, as is a colony of *Opuntia fragilis*, the only known species of native cactus to occur in western Washington, and a species designated by San Juan County as a "species of local concern".

The diversity of habitat types at this site, from mud-flat to conifer forest, oak savannah, to rocky headland, makes it attractive to a wide variety of bird and marine mammal species.

Restriction on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources:

Access to the site is allowed only with written permission. Research or collection (voucher specimens only) may be conducted by qualified researchers with written permission from The Trust.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

There is a management plan for the Kimball Preserve which includes the following elements:

- Legal and physical descriptions, maps & photographs
- Conservation Values
- Easements/Reserved Rights
- Protection Goals
- Management Guidelines, which include policies on visitors, signage, research/inventory recommendations, and collecting
- List of Contacts & Volunteers involved in site stewardship
- Action plan

Planning for preserves owned by The San Juan Preservation Trust is done by staff, with board and peer review.

Supervision/Enforcement

There is no on-site manager for the Kimball Preserve. A volunteer, working under the supervision of the Preservation Lands Manager, is assigned to visit the site at regular intervals throughout the recreation season, and makes contact with visitors, cleans up beach debris, removes fire rings, and monitors for floral and faunal occurrences.

There is significant recreational use pressure on this parcel due to its isolated location and appeal to kayakers as a resting/camping location.

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

The San Juan Preservation Trust sponsors an annual series of lectures on Natural History Topics that are relevant to the San Juan Island Environment. Additionally, each spring the Trust hosts wildflower walks led by local experts, that are free and open to the public. Both preserve lands and lands covered by Conservation Easements held by the Trust have been used in numerous scientific research projects. The Trust works with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) monitoring their lands on Lopez Island, and has participated with the publication of several books and pamphlets relating to conservation education and natural history of the San Juans.

For More Information:

The San Juan Preservation Trust
P.O. Box 327
Lopez, WA 98261
E-Mail: sjptrust@rockisland.com
Telephone: (360) 468-3202
Fax: (360) 468-3509
<http://www.rockisland.com/~sjptrust>

36. South Puget Sound

Wildlife Area

Date of Establishment: 1988.

Establishing Agency/Organization(s): Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

Managing Agency/Organization(s): Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)

County: Pierce

Location/Vicinity: The South Puget Sound Wildlife Area is comprised of five satellite areas: 1) the Charlotte Y. Martin Urban Wildlife Interpretive Center (90 acres in urban incorporated Lakewood); 2) the Ohop farm (40 acres located approximately 7 miles SW of Eatonville); 3) McNeil Island (3000 plus acres in South Puget Sound, approximately 11.3 km southwest of Tacoma and 24.2 km northeast of Olympia); 4) Pitt Island (small island just off the northeast shore of McNeil Island); and 5) Gertrude Island (a small island just off the northwest shore of McNeil Island) (WDFW 1995c). **Map 44** shows the location of the three island units of the Wildlife Area.

Marine Boundary Description/Discussion: All of the tidelands, seaward to the line of extreme low tide, adjacent to McNeil, Gertrude and Pitt Islands are included within the boundaries of the Wildlife Area (WDFW 1995c; Kessler, personal communication 1997). There is no subtidal area within the boundaries of the site.

Adjacent or Overlapping Marine Protected Areas: None

Current Size and Components

SUBTIDAL		INTERTIDAL		UPLAND		TOTAL ACRES	Shoreline Length (if known)
included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)	included (yes / no)	acres (if known)		
no	unknown	yes	unknown	yes	unknown	4,575	unknown

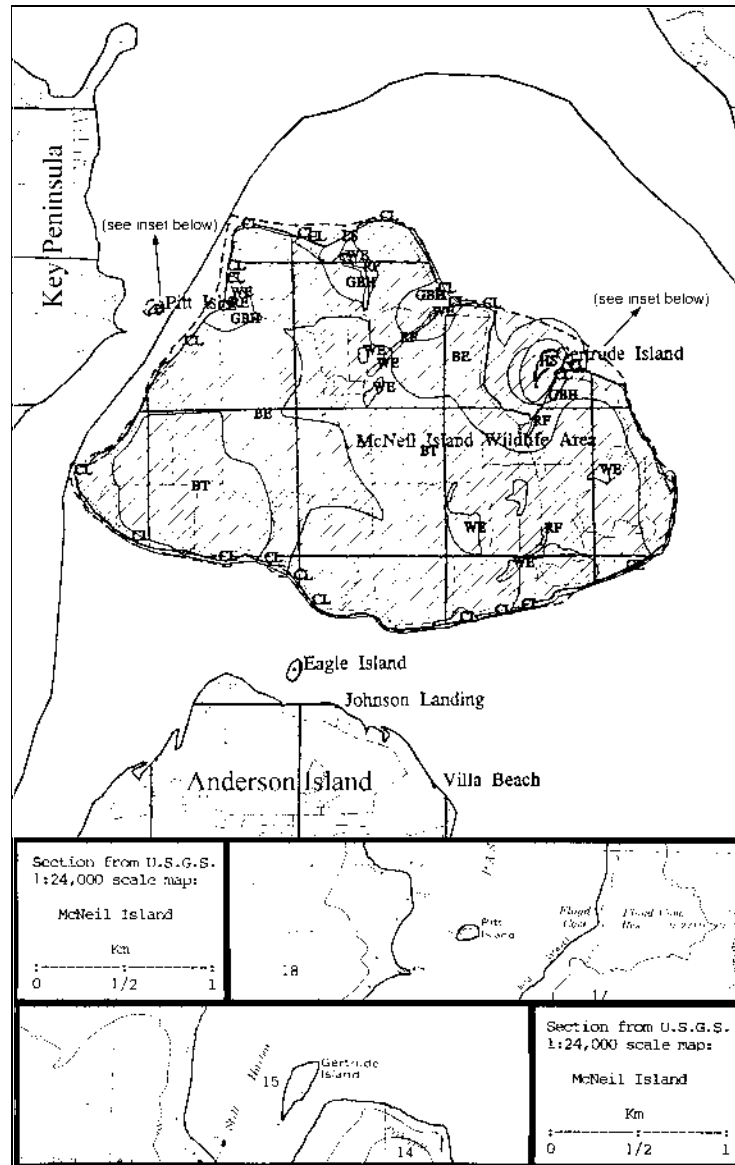
Goals/Purpose/Objectives: WDFW directives for all Wildlife Areas include goals to:

- Preserve, protect and perpetuate wildlife (RCW 77.12.010).
- Maximize game fish, hunting, and outdoor recreational opportunities compatible with healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations (RCW 77.04.055).
- Secure the habitats needed to ensure the integrity of natural ecosystems, maintain or enhance the diversity and abundance of wildlife populations and maximize wildlife associated recreation (WDFW 1996b).

Primary Legal Authority

RCW 77.12.010 and 77.04: Washington's Wildlife Code—Game and Game Fish. Directs WDFW to preserve, protect, and perpetuate fish and wildlife, and maximize recreational opportunity.

Map 44. Location of South Puget Sound Wildlife Area



McNeil Island map source: (Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife 1995c)
Inset maps source: (Speich and Wahl 1989)

Natural and/or Cultural Resource Values/Highlights

Because of the security provided from the operation of a correctional facility on McNeil Island and the terms of a wildlife deed that transferred lands to WDFW (to be discussed), wildlife populations at the islands (McNeil, Pitt and Gertrude) have been allowed to exist relatively undisturbed. As a result, research opportunities on these islands concerning naturally occurring wildlife populations and their behavior are unparalleled in southern Puget Sound (WDFW 1995c).

Gertrude Island has the largest haulout site for harbor seals in all of southern Puget Sound. Also present are a great blue heron rookery and a bald eagle nesting area. Primary island habitats are described as forest, pasture, wetland and estuary. Other observed animals include Colombian black-tailed deer, beaver, raccoon, hawks, ducks, pileated woodpecker, and many more.

Restrictions on Human Activities to Protect Marine Resources

South Puget Sound is the only Wildlife Area in the state to be managed entirely for non-consumptive recreational and education use (WDFW 1995c). The non-consumptive use policy originated from the terms of a 1984 federal land transfer deed that called for WDFW to manage the islands portion of the Wildlife area as "a sanctuary for the unmolested feeding and breeding of wildlife" and stipulated these lands be "specifically unavailable to the public" (WDFW 1995c). The public may use the Charlotte Martin and Ohop units of the Wildlife Area for non-consumptive recreational and educational use, where compatible with the protection of natural resources.

The effectiveness of the no-access policy on the islands is increased by the presence of a federal (now state) correctional facility located at McNeil Island that has strictly prohibited public access since 1875 (WDFW 1995c; Kessler, personal communication 1997). Habitat protection for the harbor seals and for other marine life found on shores or within the intertidal zone is provided by these public access restrictions.

At these islands, limited research may be conducted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Pursuant to the terms of the quitclaim transfer deed (mentioned above), "no program for the taking of animals for management purposes shall be conducted without prior approval by the Department of Fish and Wildlife" (WDFW 1995c). Furthermore, because of the presence of harbor seals, a great blue heron rookery and a bald eagle nesting area, the area between "Larsen Point and Milewa Creek (the northeastern coastal portion of McNeil Island) is restricted from any use whatsoever by DOC (Department of Corrections) personnel and their families that live on the island" (WDFW 1995c).

MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

Planning

Due to changing habitats and changes in public expectations and priorities, revised management planning is currently in progress for the South Puget Sound Wildlife Area (WDFW 1995c). A management plan, the first for the site, is being drafted. Following a public scoping process in 1993, a nine-member WDFW Cross-Divisional Task Team and a Citizen's Advisory Group were

formed and are working on development of the site's management plan. The Cross-Divisional Task Team is composed of individuals from several divisions within WDFW, and will remain intact to deal with future issues at the Wildlife Area. The Citizen's Advisory Group is composed of representatives from interested agencies, special interest groups and individuals. Groups involved include Friends of McNeil Island, Tahoma Audubon Society, Friends of the Earth, Tahoma Land Conservancy, and the Snake Lake Nature Center.

The ten major steps in the development of the South Puget Sound Wildlife Area Management Plan are as follows (WDFW 1995c) :

1. scoping of public issues and concerns
2. mapping resources (example: habitats, water, etc.)
3. identifying species and habitat management zones
4. prioritizing management zones
5. identifying current and optimum conditions for management zones
6. identifying legally required activities and activities necessary to maintain existing conditions
7. identifying enhancement activities to improve current conditions
8. addressing agency and public issues and concerns
9. developing a schedule and budget for activities over a four-year period
10. monitoring

This planning process has resulted in identification of public issues and concerns, mapping and assessment of resources and identification of priority management zones. This in turn has guided the drafting of a diverse set of proposed management actions (WDFW 1995c).

With respect to the marine environment and marine resources, the draft management plan identifies the intertidal areas of the site as a priority management zone. More specifically, the plan for the intertidal area is to achieve and maintain the following desired future conditions:

- maintain or enhance intertidal habitat to provide conditions for diverse wildlife;
- rehabilitate and protect ecosystems;
- maintain stability of system through proper management of adjacent lands.

One of the intertidal issues to be dealt with concerns the occasional use of tidelands for shellfish harvest by state Department of Corrections (DOC) staff. The plan proposes that a possible management response might be identifying specific intertidal areas where DOC staff could harvest shellfish with minimal wildlife disturbance.

Additionally, the harbor seal haulout and pupping areas have been identified in the draft plan as a "Sensitive Animal Species Zone" (WDFW 1995c). As such, these areas are to be given top management priority. Guiding management of these areas are the following desired conditions: haulout sites with restricted human access (by land or boat); access to deep water; open views on all sides (WDFW 1995c).

Supervision/Enforcement

There is an on-site manager present at the South Puget Sound Wildlife Area that visits the McNeil Island unit approximately twice per week. State Department of Corrections staff, which are on-site all the time because of the McNeil Island correctional facility, also provide close and constant supervision given the off-limit status of the island. Additionally, WDFW biologists are often on site at McNeil and Gertrude Islands because of the extensive research and monitoring conducted on harbor seal populations. Although trespass problems are not significant, some occurrences of boaters coming too close to marine mammals have been observed (Kessler, personal communication 1997).

Additional Programs: Research, Monitoring, Education, Outreach, Public Involvement

Gertrude Island has been the focus of extensive marine mammal research since the early 1970s (WDFW 1995c). This research involves observation, census, tagging, health checks and various other interactions with the harbor seals. Research by groups other than WDFW has been limited, mostly due to the extensive security clearance requirements necessary to gain access to McNeil Island (Kessler, personal communication 1997). The draft management plan for the site proposes that much more research should occur at McNeil Island. Serving as areas for the collection of baseline data, surveys and assessments are proposed for McNeil, Gertrude and Pitt Islands to document sensitive species, identify and establish known breeding territories, and in turn identify coordinated management activities to minimize adverse impacts on sensitive species (WDFW 1995c).

The strict access restrictions also generally discourage marine educational and public outreach activities at the Island unit of the Wildlife Area (Kessler, personal communication 1997).

For More Information:

Wildlife Area Manager
South Puget Sound Wildlife Area
7801 Phillips Road S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98498
Telephone: (206) 589-7235